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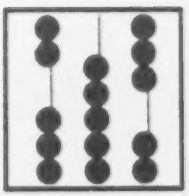

SPECIAL DATA ISSUE

Military-Civilian Relations—1988

SPECIAL
DATA
ISSUE

Number 6

Special Data Issues are published periodically by the International City Management Association, 1120 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Number 6
1989

ISBN: 0-87326-930-6

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Suggested citation: William D. McClellan, *Military-Civilian Relations—1988* (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1989).

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Military-Civilian Relations—1988

Department of Defense (DoD) military installations have a substantial economic and social impact on their neighboring civilian communities. In turn, those communities often provide basic services to the installation in addition to being the home of many military personnel and their families. Civilian employees of the military installations, DoD contract employees, retired civilian and military personnel, and all other community residents contribute to the relationship between the installation and the community. Knowing and understanding the interplay of the various factors is an important part of the local government manager's and military installation commander's jobs.

In the past, local government managers have achieved different degrees of success in dealing with problems particular to their proximity to a military installation. Each success in establishing and maintaining civilian-military relationships was the result of a different set of circumstances. No uniform model describing the dimensions of such relationships existed for managers to examine and learn from.

In 1987, ICMA, DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), and the Office of Training and Fire Programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) began a cooperative effort to learn more about what sorts of issues and problems confront local government managers and commanders of nearby military installations.

ICMA was assisted by an advisory committee formed from among active local government managers and chief administrative officers in jurisdictions near military installations. The OEA team comprised senior military officers who had been installation commanders and civilian project managers who had assisted communities through major force realignments at a nearby military installation. The goals of the effort were to

1. Identify types and extent of existing formal mutual support and service agreements
2. Identify types of formal and informal military and civilian organizations that are in place to establish and maintain relations between the two groups
3. Identify policy and management issues that should be solved by both groups
4. Identify relationships that should be explored by both groups.

To achieve these goals, ICMA, OEA, and FEMA designed a survey that was mailed to 4,462 cities, towns, villages, boroughs, and 2,799 counties with populations of 5,000 and over.

The survey, sent to local government managers or chief administrative officers in the spring of 1988, asked them a series of questions in four areas: interorganizational relationships; operational relationships; land-use planning; and education, health, and social services. The following analysis is based on the 280 responses that indicated there was at least one military installation adjacent to or within ten miles of the community.

Table 1 shows the total distribution of the respondents by population size, geographic region, and metropolitan status. Figure 1 examines by population group the responses of communities with an installation adjacent to them and those of communities reporting an installation within ten miles.

While the majority (67.2%) of the communities with an installation in or within ten miles are from the South (36.1%) and West (31.1%) regions of the United States, it should be noted that this regional distribution of respondents closely reflects the regional distribution of military installations in the 50 states. According to 1986 Department of Defense statistics, of the 871 military installations having full-time mil-

Table 1 SURVEY RESPONSE

Classification	No. reporting (A)	% of (A)
Total, all cities and counties	280	100.0
Population group[1]		
Over 1,000,000	2	0.7
500,000–1,000,000	7	2.5
250,000– 499,999	8	2.9
100,000– 249,999	27	9.6
50,000– 99,999	39	13.9
25,000– 49,999	62	22.1
10,000– 24,999	85	30.4
5,000– 9,999	50	17.9
Geographic region[2]		
Northeast	37	13.2
North Central	55	19.6
South	101	36.1
West	87	31.1
Metro status[3]		
Central	73	26.1
Suburban	129	46.1
Independent	78	27.9

[1]The county population figures are based on 1985 U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates. The city population figures are based on 1986 U.S. Bureau of the Census population estimates.

[2]Geographic regions: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

[3]Metropolitan status describes the relationship of the community to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Central cities and counties are the core of MSAs and generally give their name to the MSA. Suburban cities are the other cities, towns, counties, and incorporated places not located in an MSA.

itary or civilian personnel assigned, 64.3% of the installations were in the combined South and West regions.

As can be seen in Table 1, the vast majority of the responding local government managers (236 of 280) are from communities with populations of less than 100,000. The largest number of responses was received from communities with a population of between 10,000 to 25,000 while the fewest came from communities with more than 1,000,000 residents.

Of the 280 jurisdictions responding to the survey, the vast majority (232) indicated there was a military installation in or adjacent to the community, and the remaining 54 indicated that the military installation was ten miles from the community. (Six respondents indicated that there is an installation within their community and one within ten miles.)

Interorganizational Relationships

To facilitate military-civilian relations, some communities and installations have used a committee or council. These organizations have served many purposes, but generally, their most-important function has been to keep the lines of communication open between the two parties on a variety of issues. The organization may take the form of a "Base Community Council," a "Military Affairs Committee" of the local Chamber of Commerce, or a service-oriented organization such as the Navy League, Association of the U.S. Army (AUSA), or Air Force Association (AFA). The organization comprises senior military officers and civic leaders, department heads from both sides, and other interested parties in the community. There is typically an executive committee from the policy making level of the military and civilian organizations as well as subcommittees to deal with other issues such as education, housing, law enforcement, and hospitality. The executive committee is often able to resolve many problems coming before it by instituting small changes in existing policy. The formal organization usually meets under special circumstances or quarterly in conjunction with a social function.

Military-civilian relations committees, of all types, exist in a slight majority (52.4%) of reporting communities. Table 2 shows the distribution of the responses in total and by population. In communities of less than 100,000 population (smaller communities), formal military-civilian relations committees were reported in 113 of the 227 (49.8%) communities responding to the question. In

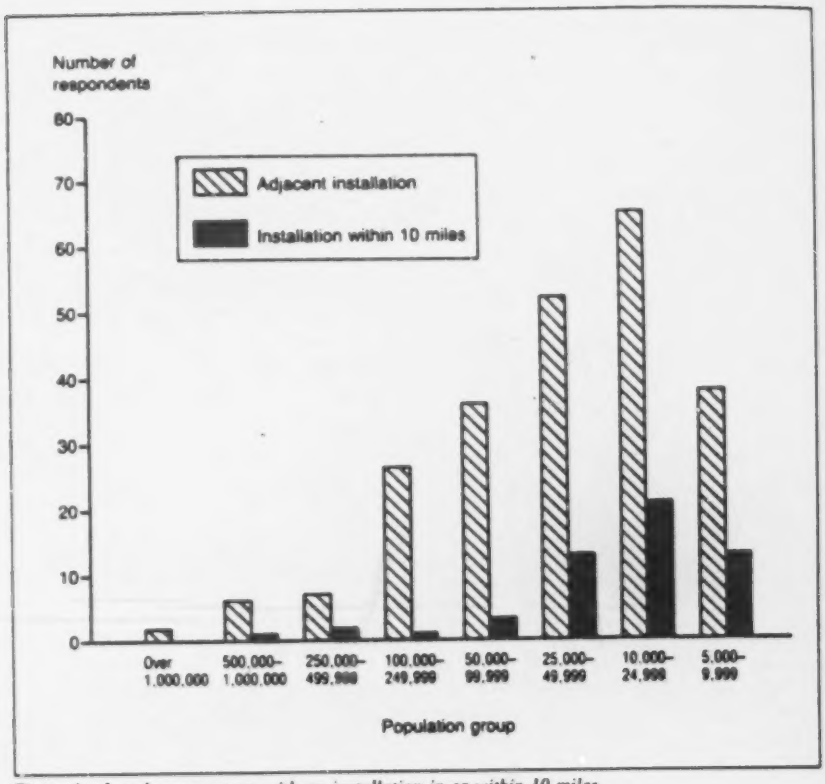

Figure 1 *Local governments with an installation in or within 10 miles*

Table 2 INSTALLATION-COMMUNITY RELATIONS ORGANIZATION

Classification	No. reporting (A)	Have a formal organization		Base-community council		CoC military affairs		Other	
		No.	% of (A)	No.	% of (A)	No.	% of (A)	No.	% of (A)
Total, all cities and counties	269	141	52.4	42	29.8	96	68.1	31	22.0
Population group									
Over 1,000,000	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
500,000–1,000,000	7	4	57.1	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0
250,000– 499,999	7	4	57.1	0	0.0	3	75.0	1	25.0
100,000– 249,999	26	18	69.2	3	16.7	14	77.8	5	27.8
50,000– 99,999	39	25	64.1	8	32.0	17	68.0	6	24.0
25,000– 49,999	61	33	54.1	11	33.3	25	75.8	6	18.2
10,000– 24,999	82	39	47.6	16	41.0	21	53.9	9	23.1
5,000– 9,999	45	16	35.6	3	18.8	13	81.3	1	6.3
Geographic region									
Northeast	34	14	41.2	10	71.4	2	14.3	2	14.3
North Central	51	22	43.1	4	18.2	19	86.4	5	22.7
South	97	55	56.7	20	36.4	39	70.9	10	18.2
West	87	50	57.5	8	16.0	36	72.0	14	28.0
Metro status									
Central	72	45	62.5	9	20.0	38	84.4	8	17.8
Suburban	122	49	40.2	13	26.5	30	61.2	12	24.5
Independent	75	47	62.7	20	42.6	28	59.6	11	23.4
Number of bases[1]									
One	175	93	53.1	31	33.3	66	71.0	20	21.5
More than one	90	45	50.0	11	24.4	27	60.0	11	24.4

[1]The column totals do not equal the other column totals due to incomplete responses.

contrast, 28 out of 42 (66.7%) large communities (over 100,000 in population) responding to the question reported having formal military-civilian relations.

When there is a formal organization to accommodate civilian military relations, it is most likely to be a military affairs committee of the local Chamber of Commerce. Of the communities reporting the presence of a formal civilian organization, 68.1% of the respondents identified a military affairs committee, 29.8% a base-community council, while 22.0% selected "other."

Fifty percent of the managers from local governments that have more than one base report having a formal civilian-military relations organization. Those respondents from jurisdictions with only one base report committees 53.1% of the time.

Formal organizations for military-civilian relations seem to be more popular in the South and West regions. In each case, over 50% of the community managers reporting said they had some type of committee. In the Northeastern and North Central regions, only 37.8% and 40.0%, respectively, have formal military-civilian relations committees. Military affairs committees are still the most-frequent form of organization except in the Northeast where base-community councils were reported most frequently.

Communications and Leadership

Frequent, open communication is essential to the success of military-civilian relationships. The ability of leaders to talk about difficult problems and commit to tough solutions plays an important part in establishing and maintaining relations.

Open Communications. Establishing a network for communications, rather than a single channel, seems to facilitate better civilian-military relations. Attending an installation-community meeting can provide the opportunity for forming such a communication network.

The similarities of the management skills and activity in the civilian and military communities afford the individuals a common experience base and language to facilitate communication at both the social functions and formal meetings. Attendance at these meetings by members of the professional staffs of both sides, interested citizens (including military retirees), and elected representatives adds additional opportunities for open and effective communication.

Positive Leadership. The formal military-community relations meetings are most frequently attended by local government managers, mayors, Chamber of Commerce members, installation commanders and deputies, and installation public affairs officers. The attitudes of these military, civilian, and local government officials toward military-civilian relations is paramount in creating and sustaining these relationships. It is important to the integrity of the military-civilian organization that leaders reflect a positive attitude toward the members. If the members sense negativity or a lack of commitment, they will not feel that their participation is meaningful.

In addition to the formal meetings, which are attended by a number of officials, the CAO and the installation commander will meet together to discuss mutual concerns. These periodic meetings take place in ap-

Table 3 CAO MEETINGS WITH INSTALLATION COMMANDER

Classification	No. reporting (A)	Meetings per year				
		1–3	4–6	7–9	10–12	Over 12
Total, all cities and counties	166	97	35	8	12	14
Population group						
Over 1,000,000	2	0	1	0	0	1
500,000–1,000,000	3	3	0	0	0	0
250,000– 499,999	5	2	1	1	1	0
100,000– 249,999	18	10	3	1	1	3
50,000– 99,999	28	13	10	1	2	2
25,000– 49,999	40	26	5	5	0	4
10,000– 24,999	48	27	12	0	7	2
5,000– 9,999	22	16	3	0	1	2
Region						
Northeast	19	12	5	1	0	1
North Central	32	23	5	0	2	2
South	57	31	14	4	3	5
West	58	31	11	3	7	6
Metro status						
Central	49	25	10	4	3	7
Suburban	63	39	14	2	5	3
Independent	54	33	11	2	4	4
Number of bases						
One	102	56	24	5	7	10
More than one	63	40	11	3	5	4

Table 4 OTHER FACTORS AFFECTING MILITARY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS

Classification	No. reporting (A)	Active elected officials		Mil.-Civ. dept. hd. communic.		Instl. relationship	
		No.	% of (A)	No.	% of (A)	No.	% of (A)
Total, all cities and counties	265	140	52.8	149	55.2	184	69.1
Population group							
Over 1,000,000	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
500,000–1,000,000	7	4	57.1	5	71.4	5	71.4
250,000– 499,999	7	7	100.0	5	83.3	7	100.0
100,000– 249,999	27	17	63.0	21	77.8	22	81.5
50,000– 99,999	37	22	59.5	26	86.7	30	78.9
25,000– 49,999	61	32	52.5	34	55.7	42	70.0
10,000– 24,999	81	38	46.9	40	48.2	55	67.9
5,000– 9,999	43	19	44.2	17	37.8	21	48.8
Region							
Northeast	34	17	50.0	18	52.9	20	60.6
North Central	49	24	49.0	25	49.0	35	68.6
South	95	52	54.7	55	58.1	70	72.9
West	87	47	54.0	51	58.6	59	68.6
Metro status							
Central	72	50	69.4	43	60.6	56	78.9
Suburban	119	44	37.0	58	45.5	68	56.2
Independent	74	46	62.2	50	65.8	60	81.1
Number of bases[1]							
One	171	83	48.5	96	55.7	118	68.2
More than one	90	54	60.0	48	53.3	63	70.8

[1]The column totals do not equal the other column totals due to incomplete responses.

proximately 63% of the responding jurisdictions. Of the 175 CAOs who reported such informal meetings, 166 indicated the frequency of the meetings. As demonstrated by the data in Table 3, 80% of the 166 respondents met less than seven times in a year while the remaining 20% met seven or more times.

One indicator of the ability of a community and an installation to problem solve is the extent of communication at all levels of staff. When asked if local government department heads and their military counterparts met on a regular basis, a majority (55.2%) indicated that these meetings do take place. These meetings were reported by 76.2% of the larger communities that answered the question than by smaller communities (51.3%).

Other Aspects of Military-Civilian Relationships

Local government managers have indicated that there are additional dimensions to the relationship with neighboring military installations. How members of Congress who represent districts with military installations view the presence of the installation in the community might affect the civilian-military relationships as well as the very existence of the installation. The majority (53%) of the respondents indicated that members of Congress are active participants in their local government's relations with the installation (Table 4). CAOs from the larger communities reported a higher level of activity than the CAOs from smaller communities, 67.4% and 50.0%, respectively.

Of those who responded to a question concerning the level of relationship between the installation and the community, 69% indicated that the relationship had reached an institutional level—meaning that the relationship would be sustained regardless of a change in leadership. Again, the percentage of respondents from larger communities that felt the relationship would be institutionally sustained was greater (83.7%) than the percentage of those reporting from smaller communities (66.4%).

Operational Relationships

Not surprisingly, since military and civilian residents have similar needs for services, military installations and the nearby communities have found it beneficial to create some cooperative arrangements for service delivery.

Mutual Support Agreements. The ability of a community to enter into a mutual support agreement is restricted by its charter or other enabling legislation. The military installation is subject to federal law and public policy. However, when asked to indicate whether they had mutual support agreements in effect with the nearby installation, 62.8% of the responding CAOs indicated that these agreements were in effect. In separate questions, 25.0% stated that agreements were being developed; and only 3.5% indicated that the mutual support agreements had been discontinued.

The regional pattern of respondents with mutual support agreements shows that 65% of those reporting mutual support agreements were in the West and North Central regions, and approximately 60% of the respondents in the Northeast and South had such agreements.

Of the 67 CAOs who reported that mutual support agreements were under consideration, 47 (70%) were in the South and West regions. The nine (3.5%) who reported that the agreements had been terminated were from regions with populations of less than 500,000.

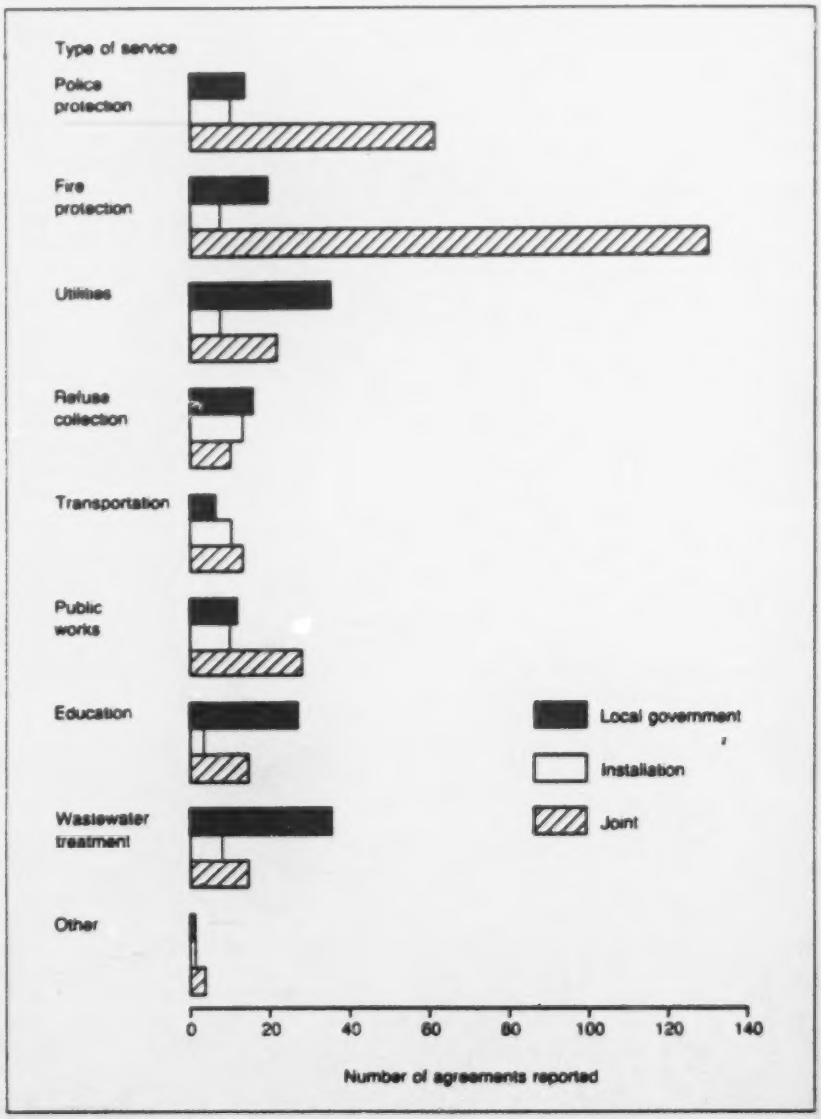

Figure 2 *Provider of mutual support services*

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of service providers under the mutual support agreements. Joint provision of police, fire, and public works services are the most-common arrangements for those types of mutual support agreements. Local governments are the most-frequent providers of utilities, education, and wastewater treatment services. These latter types of services provided by the local governments are more economical for the installation than it would be if the installation performed the service.

Police protection is frequently mentioned as a jointly provided service because of the areas near military installations that are under concurrent jurisdiction of the local government and federal government. Military family housing, leased rangeland, recreational facilities, airports, etc., are often outside the bounds of the military's exclusive jurisdiction. Under these agreements, local government does not have law enforcement authority on the installation in areas of exclusive jurisdiction nor can military personnel be used to apprehend civilian lawbreakers. Federal law permits the execution of mutual support agreements for the purpose of fire protection and fire fighting. In the strictest sense, these are mutual aid agreements as they are only executed on an as required basis. The availability of additional apparatus and personnel can have a beneficial effect on a community's fire rating. Also specialized fire-fighting capabilities such as aircraft rescue can be made available to the community.

Military installations can acquire the protection of additional structural fire-fighting equipment and personnel without the costly construction of new facilities. Many communities and installations are developing sophisticated hazardous material response capabilities that can be used in either environment.

Figure 3 shows the reported frequency of the nine different kinds of mutual support agreements. A total of 518 instances of mutual support agreements were identified by the 171 community CAOs that said they had mutual support agreements.

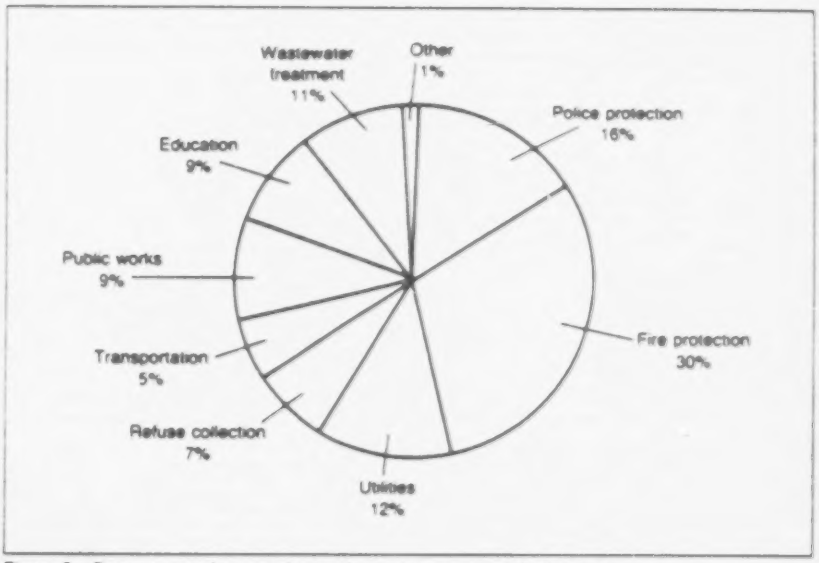

Figure 3 *Percentages of reported mutual service agreements by function*

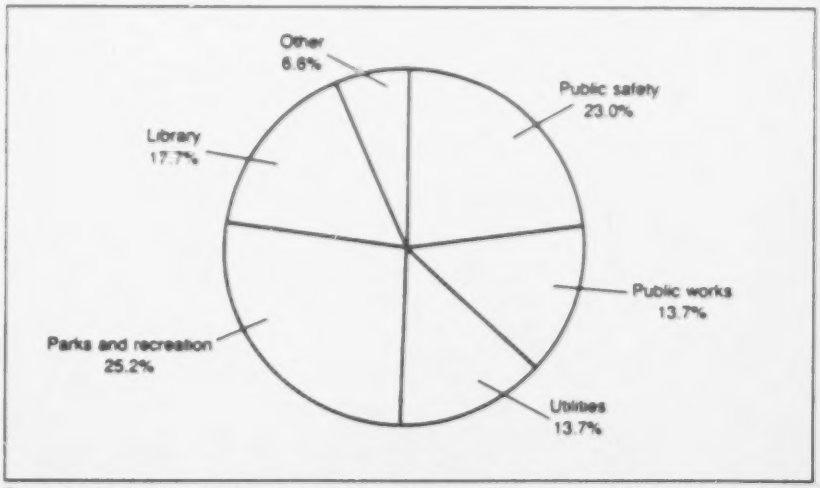

Figure 4 *Services provided by the community to the installation—no formal agreement*

Often services are provided between communities and installations on an "as needed" basis. These services may or may not involve cost reimbursement. A total of 109 community CAOs (40.1% of the respondents to that question) indicated that their community provides some service to the installation in the absence of a formal mutual support agreement. An almost equal number, 107 (39.5%), of CAOs indicated that they received services in the absence of formal mutual support agreements. On average, 43.0% of the CAOs from larger communities responding to the survey indicated that they gave (42.9%) or received (44.2%) services with no formal mutual support agreements, and 39.0% of the smaller community managers indicated that they either provided (39.6%) or received (38.6%) services without having a mutual support agreement in place.

Types of Services Received and Provided. Figures 4 and 5 show which types of installation services in the absence of formal mutual support agreements the respondents provided or received and how often. The 105 responding CAOs provide a total of 226 services to the installation. It is evident that many communities have provided more than one service. The CAOs identified parks and recreation (57) as the most frequently provided service, public safety (52) as the next, library services were provided by 40, public works and utilities by 41 each, and "other" by 15.

The 107 CAOs responding that they had received 158 occasions of service provision without a formal mutual support agreement identified emergency services (70) as the

most frequently received service followed by "other" (33), public safety (31), and public works (25).

Emergency Management

In every community, there is potential for unplanned mishaps. Over 93% of the survey respondents reported that they have an emergency-management plan. Larger communities report such a plan in at an impressive 97.7% rate (42 of 43) while respondents from smaller communities report an emergency-preparedness plan in 91.7% of the cases. The smallest population group (5,000 to 9,999) reflected the smallest proportion of emergency-management plans (83%).

Regionally, emergency-management plans were most frequently reported by respondents in the West, where 98.8% of the jurisdictions have plans. The North Central region reported 92.3%, followed by the South and Northeast at 89.0% and 88.6%, respectively.

Central communities are most likely to have an emergency-management plan (97.2%) from among the three metro types of communities while suburban communities report the lowest percentage (88.8%).

Of the 244 responding to the question, 151 or 61.9% indicated that they included some resources from the nearby military installation in their emergency planning. Almost 73.0% of the larger jurisdictions reported including the installation in emergency planning, whereas a smaller proportion (59.8%) of the smaller communities indicated that collaboration.

The South and West regions are more likely to include the neighboring military installation in their emergency plan. Approximately 66% from both of those regions included the base; whereas, in the Northeast and North Central regions 47% and 57%, respectively, indicated sharing emergency resources.

Based on responses, central communities are the most likely to include resources from a nearby installation in their emergency planning (72%) while suburban locations are the least likely to include those resources in their planning (52%). Communities with only one installation nearby reported including some installation resources less frequently (58.1%) than communities near multiple installations (69.1%). Figure 6 shows the reported use of each different category of military installation resources used in local government emergency plans. Equipment and personnel were the resources most frequently mentioned, followed by evacuation resources.

Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST)

The Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) program was designed to provide aircraft assets to local government for such services as medical evacuation, blood and organ transportation, and similar missions. Only 25% of the local government managers surveyed reported being familiar with the MAST program.

As with many other responses, the larger communities were somewhat more familiar (28.6%) with the program than were the respondents from smaller communities (24.6%). Respondents from southern communities reported the highest degree of familiarity with the program (33%), but only

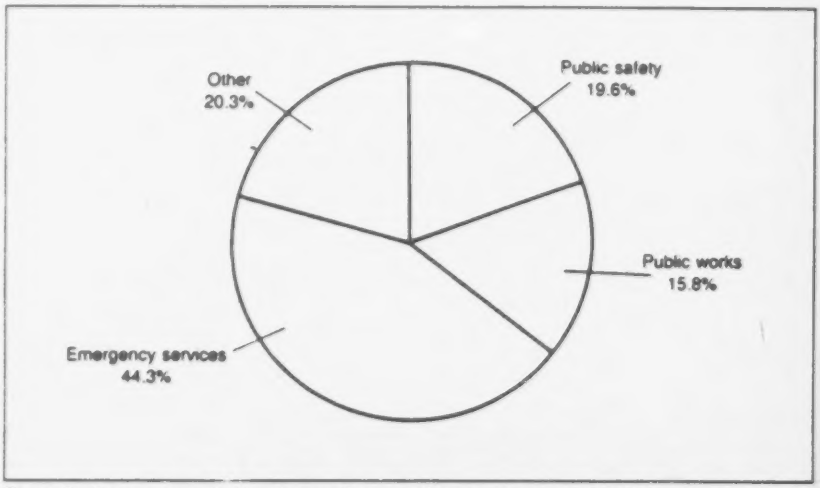

Figure 5 *Services provided by the installation to the community—no formal agreement*

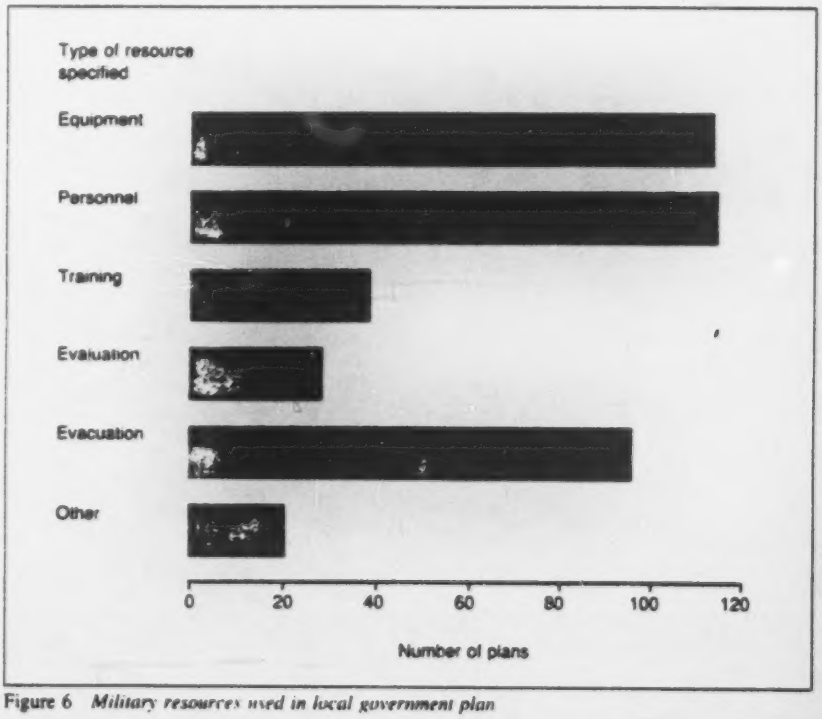

Figure 6 *Military resources used in local government plan*

about 17% in the Northeast indicated they were acquainted with the program.

Of those who reported being familiar with the MAST program, only 58% reported receiving assistance. This percentage represents 13.6% of all respondents to the survey.

Volunteerism by Military Personnel

Citizens who volunteer through their local government provide a valuable pool of knowledge, skills, and physical resources to a community. These resources help keep program costs low and provide services that would not otherwise be available in the community. Whether or not military personnel live on the installation or in the community, they are a potential resource. Half (51%) of the 267 local government managers responding to this question reported that military personnel volunteer services to the community through the local government. Fifty-five percent of the larger communities responding reported that their military personnel volunteer in the community. In both the North Central and West regions, 48% in each region participate as volunteers. The Northeast and West reported 50% and 48%, respectively.

Military personnel in communities where there is more than one installation participate in volunteer activities at a slightly higher rate (55.2%) than they do in communities with only one installation (48.6%). Figure 7 shows the percentage of military volunteers by the type of activity reported. There were 129 local governments responding to the question.

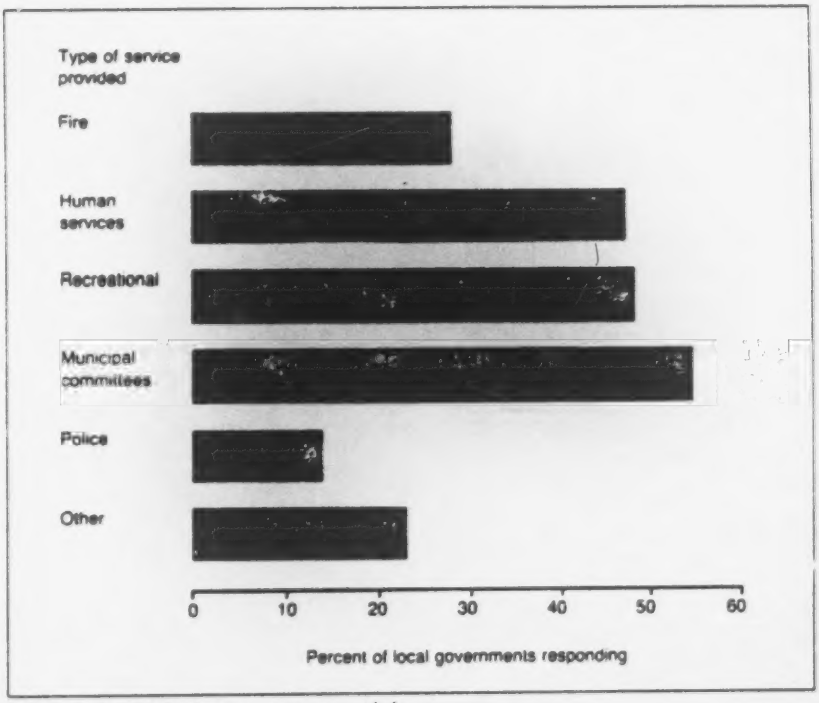

Figure 7 *Types of volunteer services provided*

Land-Use Planning

The vast majority (91.6%) of the survey respondents reported that their communities have a comprehensive land-use plan (CLUP). The larger communities almost always have a CLUP (97.7%), and 90.5% of the smaller communities report having one. The smallest population category of communities surveyed, communities of 5,000 to 9,999, were the least likely to have a CLUP (83%). Both local governments with over 1,000,000 people reported a CLUP.

Managers from large communities reported that their CLUP addressed the impact of the installation on the community with greater frequency (68.3%) than the smaller communities (43.4%).

Regionally, over half (55.4%) of the combined responses from the managers in the South and West regions show that their CLUPs recognize the impact of the nearby installation. The percentage of the combined North Central and Northeast regions is 31.3%.

Responses indicate that of those local governments that do consider the impact of the installation, those with central city and county status are slightly more likely to consider the impact.

Additionally, communities with more than one installation nearby are more likely (54.8%) to consider the impact of the installation than those communities with only one installation (44.0%).

Taking a different perspective and assessing community encroachment on the installation, only 26% of the responding managers indicated that their CLUP addressed this issue. Almost half (47.5%) of the large communities recognized the possibility that land-use decisions in the community affected the ability of the installation to perform its mission, but only 22.0% of the communities under 100,000 population reported community encroachment as a consideration in their CLUP. CLUPs in the West and South regions are more likely to address the issue than those in the Northeastern and North Central regions.

Of the community managers reporting that they do consider the encroachment of the community on the installation in their CLUP, the central and suburban community do so more often.

Communities with more than one installation nearby are slightly more likely (29%) to consider encroachment than those communities are with less than one installation (24%).

Joint Land Use

Few local government managers (15.9%) report having joint land-use agreements with their neighboring military installation. CAOs from large communities report land-use agreements at a rate 2.3 times that of the managers from smaller communities (30.7% to 13.3%). The majority of these cases seem to be centered around community use of the installation land for recreation. Some communities share the military airfield for commercial aviation service. This joint use is limited to remote areas or areas where there is insufficient land to develop an air facility.

Communities in the West region are 4.4 times more likely to have a joint land-use agreement than communities in the Northeastern region (25.0% to 5.7%) and 2.5 times more likely than communities in the North Central region (25.0% to 10.0%).

Central communities reported a higher percentage of joint land-use agreements (24%) than either independent (15%) or suburban (12%) communities, and local governments with multiple installations re-

port a higher incidence of joint land-use agreements than do communities with one installation (22% to 13%).

Military Participation on Local Planning Boards

Community managers report that it is uncommon for installation representatives to serve on local planning boards. Only 37 out of 269 respondents (13.8%) indicated that there were military representatives on their boards. On a percentage basis, more of the CAOs from larger communities (23%) report a practice of including installation representatives on planning boards than do those from smaller local governments (12%).

Although installation representatives serve on few local planning boards, the proportion in the West (15.5%) region is highest, followed closely by the Northeast (14.7%). Communities near a single installation have the installation represented on their planning board less frequently than those communities with more than one installation nearby.

Strategic Planning Process

Only 77 of 267 respondents (29%) reported that their community included representatives from the nearby military installation in their strategic planning process. In the larger communities, military representatives participated in 48.8% of the responding cases, and in communities under 100,000, installation representatives only participated in 25.2% of their communities. In the smallest communities, installation officials participated only 8.9% of the time.

Installation representatives participate in the community strategic planning process most frequently in the West (38.1%), in the South (26.0%), and least frequently in the Northeast (21.0%) and North Central (19.0%) regions. The percentages of central and independent communities that include military representatives are higher than those in suburban locations.

The percentages of entities with more than one base and a military representative in strategic planning is higher (36.4%) than the percentage of those with only one base (25.3%).

Economic Influence of the Installation

Survey respondents were asked to rate the economic impact of the military presence in the community on a scale of 1 (no impact) to 5 (major impact).

The breakdown of the 270 responses is shown in Table 5. Military installations were seen to have a major impact in 99 cases (36.7%) while having no impact in only 17 cases (6.3%). In the aggregate, 253 (93.7%) of the respondents indicated that the presence of the military installation has an effect.

In the South region, 42% feel that the base has a major economic impact on the community. Slightly over 36.0% of the West and 32.0% of the North Central managers describe the economic impact as "major," as do 28.5% of the Northeast managers.

The percentage distribution of responses by metro status was almost identical regardless of whether there was one or more installation.

The level of economic dependency or impact that a military installation has on its neighboring community may be related to the amount of contracting that the installation does locally. Figure 8 reflects the responses of 241 local government man-

Table 5 ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF INSTALLATION

Classification	No reporting (A)	Extent of impact				
		None	2	3	4	Major
Total, all cities and counties	270	17	50	47	57	99
Population group						
Over 1,000,000	2	0	1	0	0	1
500,000–1,000,000	7	1	0	4	1	1
250,000– 499,999	7	0	0	1	3	3
100,000– 249,999	26	2	0	2	9	13
50,000– 99,999	37	0	4	6	11	16
25,000– 49,999	61	4	13	7	8	29
10,000– 24,999	82	3	19	16	17	27
5,000– 9,999	48	7	13	11	8	9
Geographic region						
Northeast	35	4	9	7	5	10
North Central	53	2	13	8	13	17
South	97	4	14	20	18	41
West	85	7	14	12	21	31
Metro status						
Central	70	3	4	11	17	35
Suburban	124	12	31	23	26	32
Independent	76	2	15	13	14	32
Number of bases						
One	88	7	15	14	21	31
More than one	177	10	35	31	36	65

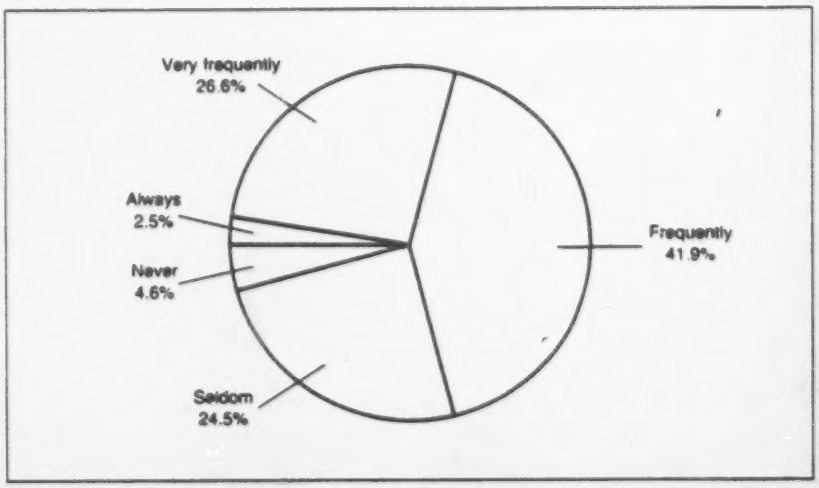

Figure 8 *Percentages of installation contracts with local governments*

agers to the question of how often their installation contracts for goods and services in the community. The "always," "very frequently," and "frequently" responses account for 70.4%.

Some military installations operate a procurement outreach center to help local companies compete for installation business by assisting them in understanding the maze of procurement regulations. Of 251 responses to this question, only 59 community CAOs (23.5%) indicated the installation near them has an outreach center.

Education, Health, and Social Services

Table 6 details how public school education is provided in 270 communities. The overwhelming response was that public education is provided through school districts. City and county governments provide education in only 41 (15.2%) of the cases. The majority of the city/county school systems were identified in the South (70.7%) and Northeast regions (21.9%). In the West, all respondents indicated that education was provided by special districts. The response from the West accounts for 31.5% of the 270 responses. Only 1 of the 270 responses indicated that education services were provided by another local government.

Impact Aid. Educational impact aid is funding provided by the federal government to school systems to help defray the cost of educating military dependents. Out of the 254 question respondents, 158 (65.6%) indicated that impact aid was received. Of the 83 who indicated that they did not receive impact aid, 59 answered the question that asked whether they had *requested* impact aid. Of this group, only nine had requested impact aid and had not received it.

Of the 156 responding managers, 74 (47.4%) felt that the impact aid met program needs. (Note that 2 of the original 158 who indicated that impact aid was received did not respond to the question about the effectiveness of the aid.) Of those who responded that impact aid did not meet program requirements (52.6%), 85.4% were communities with populations less than 100,000.

Within each region, those reporting that impact aid is insufficient remains relatively constant—from a low of 47.2% in the West to the highest percentage reporting inadequate funds in the Northeast (52.6%). The proportions for the other two regions fall in between these percentages. There is no noticeable disparity in distributions according to metro status either, with the 54.4% of the suburban areas reporting that the aid did not meet their needs, followed by 52.1% of the independent areas, and 50.0% of the central areas reporting dissatisfaction.

Communities with only one installation nearby report having a better chance of the impact aid meeting program requirements (52.0%) than those with more than one base (41.4%).

Military Dependents. Survey respondents were asked to estimate the number of military dependents in their school system. According to the CAOs who responded, an average of 13.7% of the students in kindergarten through 12th grade were military dependents. Managers in communities of over 100,000 population reported an average of about 12% military dependents in their schools while managers in communities of less than 100,000 population reported that an average 14% of the same school grade population is made up of the children of military personnel. Regionally, the respondents reported approximately the same percentage distribution with a low of 12.3% in the Northeast and a high of 14.8% in the South. Communities with only one installation near their school system reported that 12.2% of their school children were military dependents as opposed to 15.7% of the school age population in communities with more than one installation nearby.

Housing

As reported by the managers in 240 jurisdictions, the average number of military personnel in their communities is 4,744. In communities with only one installation, this average drops to 3,372 and increases to an average of 7,098 in jurisdictions with more than one installation. These large numbers of military personnel could put a strain on the supply of affordable housing in some areas.

Housing referral offices to assist military personnel were reported in 74.8% of the 230 responding jurisdictions (Table 7). Communities of 5,000 to 9,999 in population reported the lowest percentage of a housing referral office (66.9%).

The majority of responding local government managers (66.9%) felt that there was sufficient affordable housing in their community for military personnel. Communities with populations of less than 100,000 felt that there was afforable housing in 68.2% of the cases while communities of more than 100,000 felt that there was affordable housing for military personnel in only 60.0% of the communities.

Regionally, affordable housing for military personnel was reported least accessible in the Northeast with only 29% of the communities indicating availability and most available in the South where 76% of the communities have affordable housing for the military (See Table 7). Affordable hous-

Table 6 HOW LOCAL EDUCATION IS PROVIDED

Classification	No. reporting (A)	Who provides education: Indep. schl. dist. (No.)	Who provides education: City county govt. (No.)	Who provides education: Other govt. (No.)	Fed. impact aid[1]: rpod (No.)	Fed. impact aid[1]: suffic. (No.)
Total, all cities and counties	270	228	41	1	158	74
Population group						
Over 1,000,000	2	2	0	0	1	1
500,000–1,000,000	7	5	2	0	7	3
250,000– 499,999	7	7	0	0	6	3
100,000– 249,999	26	22	4	0	18	7
50,000– 99,999	38	29	9	0	21	8
25,000– 49,999	61	54	7	1	41	19
10,000– 24,999	82	68	13	0	46	23
5,000– 9,999	47	41	6	0	18	10
Geographic region						
Northeast	34	25	9	0	18	9
North Central	53	50	3	0	21	10
South	98	68	29	1	58	27
West	85	85	0	0	61	28
Metro status						
Central	70	61	9	0	45	20
Suburban	124	105	18	1	70	31
Independent	76	62	14	0	43	23
Number of bases						
One	179	149	29	1	101	51
More than one	87	75	12	0	54	23

[1]Only those who indicated that they received federal impact aid are included in the columns.

ing was least available in suburban communities (62.2%) and most available in independent communities (72.6%). In areas with multiple installations nearby, 50.0% of the local government managers reported sufficient affordable housing for military personnel while 76.7% of those communities that had only one installation indicated that there was sufficient affordable housing.

Military Use of Local Social Services

Survey respondents were asked whether military personnel regularly used social services provided by their jurisdiction. Table 8 shows the breakdown of those responses. Generally, the majority of managers reported that the service was not provided by their local government. Of the services provided by the communities, about half of the respondents reported that military personnel used them on a regular basis.

The only service reportedly used in the majority of communities is "juvenile services." Of the 196 community CAOs answering the question, 109 (55.6%) provide juvenile services. Of these 109 providing these services, 67 (61.5%) responded that military personnel use them on a regular basis. In communities with populations of more than 100,000 in population that provide juvenile services, military personnel were reported to use the service by 63.6% of the respondents. It should be noted that these services were available in a higher percentage of the larger communities. In the 87 communities of less than 100,000 that report having juvenile services, 60.9% reported military personnel use.

On a regional basis, 80.6% of the CAOs in the West that report providing juvenile services report that military personnel use them on a regular basis. The rate of use in communities providing the service in the other regions was between 52% and 56%.

Slightly over 55% of the communities that offer juvenile services and have only one installation nearby report that military staff and their families avail themselves of that service. In contrast, 71.8% of the communities that have more than one installation nearby and offer juvenile services reported that military personnel used the service.

Facilities

Less than one third (31.5%) of the 260 respondents indicated that the military installation near them rented or donated buildings or recreational facilities to the community. Buildings or recreational facilities could be rented or had been donated in 41.5% of the larger communities while only 29.7% of the less-populated communities had access to such facilities.

The 239 responses to the question of whether civilians are permitted to use recreation facilities on the installation reveal that this practice is allowed in only 41.0% of the responding communities (Table 9). The smaller communities reported a higher frequency of civilian use of installation facilities than did the larger jurisdictions.

In the Northeast, 33.3% of the CAOs reported civilian use of the installation's facilities; whereas in the West, 42.2% reported that civilians had permission to use the facilities.

Summary

Civilian-military relations depend on a complex set of circumstances that exist in each community that is located near a military installation. The demographics of each community and the mission of the military installation greatly affect the tenor and texture of the relationship. Some communities have established and maintained relationships through the use of a formal organization such as a base-community council or military affairs committee. But civilian-

Table 7 MILITARY HOUSING

Classification	No reporting (A)	Base referral		Local government housing[1]	
		No.	% of (A)	Affordable[2] (No.)	Search assistance[3] (No.)
Total, all cities and counties	230	172	74.8	174	38
Population group					
Over 1,000,000	2	2	100.0	0	0
500,000–1,000,000	6	6	100.0	4	2
250,000– 499,999	6	6	100.0	3	2
100,000– 249,999	21	19	90.5	17	3
50,000– 99,999	31	27	87.1	24	7
25,000– 49,999	57	40	70.2	40	6
10,000– 24,999	69	48	69.6	59	11
5,000– 9,999	38	24	63.2	27	7
Geographic region					
Northeast	27	20	74.1	9	5
North Central	44	30	68.2	34	10
South	88	70	79.5	73	12
West	71	52	73.2	58	11
Metro status					
Central	62	50	80.6	47	9
Suburban	100	73	73.0	74	14
Independent	68	49	72.1	53	15
Number of bases[4]					
One	148	102	68.9	129	24
More than one	79	67	84.8	44	13

[1]Only those responding "yes" were included.
[2]A total of 260 responded to the question about affordable housing.
[3]A total of 253 responded to the question about search assistance provided by the local government.
[4]The numbers in this column do not equal the total due to incomplete responses.

Table 8 MILITARY USE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Type of service	No reporting (A)	Used		Not provided	
		No.	% of (A)	No.	% of (A)
General health care	230	60	26.1	118	51.3
Family counseling	224	50	22.3	121	54.0
Psychiatric counseling	217	40	18.4	126	58.1
Drug abuse counseling	218	46	21.1	123	56.4
Alcohol abuse treatment	218	49	22.5	121	55.5
Family planning	122	52	23.4	122	55.0
Juvenile services	196	67	34.2	87	44.4

Table 9 USE OF FACILITIES

Classification	Installation donates rent buildings[1] (A)	Civilians use recreation facilities[2] (B)
Total, all cities and counties	82	98
Population group		
Over 1,000,000	0	1
500,000–1,000,000	4	4
250,000– 499,999	2	2
100,000– 249,999	11	4
50,000– 99,999	11	12
25,000– 49,999	19	24
10,000– 24,999	25	33
5,000– 9,999	10	18
Geographic region		
Northeast	10	10
North Central	15	20
South	29	32
West	28	36
Metro status		
Central	20	19
Suburban	37	42
Independent	25	37
Number of bases		
One	51	63
More than one	31	32

[1]These numbers reflect the "yes" responses. The total number of responses was 260.
[2]These numbers reflect the "yes" responses. The total number of responses was 239.

military relations have a broader base than just the meetings held between community officials and military commanders. The survey found that in addition to civic and military leaders, citizens, members of the chamber of commerce, council members, and others attend meetings with military personnel. The involvement of these different group members indicates how integral these relationships can be to the community.

The survey results indicate that the installations and the communities have mutually dependent relationships. Many cooperative arrangements have been negotiated to enhance the quality of life for civilians and military personnel in the community.

The presence of a military installation in a community clearly provides challenges and opportunities for military personnel and the community residents. Studying the responses to the survey may assist local government managers in creating and developing relationships that will benefit the community and the base and result in a more-productive and more-prosperous environment.

The individual listings that follow are responses provided to the survey, the numbers above the columns correspond to the survey questions preceding the individual responses.

MILITARY/CIVILIAN RELATIONS—1988

Definitions

The following terms and definitions were used throughout the survey:

Installation—Refers to all federal military facilities including bases, stations, commands, munitions centers, testing sites and facilities, and hospitals. (This *does not* include national guard or reserve force facilities.)

Military Personnel—Refers to active duty military personnel and their dependents. Does not include civilians who work for the installation.

"C" indicates county, "c" indicates city.

1. Is there a military installation in or adjacent to your community? (Adjacent means close enough to share labor force and public utilities.)
1a. If "NO," is there a nearby military installation within 10 miles of your community?
2. Is there more than one installation in or within 10 miles of your jurisdiction?
3. Is there a military/civilian relations committee in your community?
4. Does the chief administrative officer ever meet with the installation commander (or equivalent) to discuss issues of relevance to the community?
5. Are your U.S. Senators or House representative(s) active in your local government's relations with the installation?
6. Do installation and local government department heads communicate on a regular basis, (e.g., installation fire chief/community fire chief; installation public works director/community public works director)?
7. In your opinion, has an institutional relationship been established between your local government and the installation that is not appreciably affected by a change in leadership on either side?
8. Are there mutual support agreements between your local government and the installation that address the provision of public services?
9. Are there mutual support agreements that are currently being proposed or developed?
10. Are there mutual support agreements that have been discontinued?
11. Does your *local government* provide services to the *installation* in **the absence** of mutual support agreements?

			1.	1a.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.	14a.
ALABAMA																			
ANNISTON	c	29,370	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
DOTHAN	c	53,310	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTGOMERY	C	215,400	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OZARK	c	13,094	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA																			
FAIRBANKS	c	27,610	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
KODIAK ISLAND	C	13,800	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA																			
AVONDALE	c	9,012	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
GILBERT	c	7,798	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
GLENDALE	c	113,888	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
MARICOPA	C	1,885,400	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
MESA	c	193,931	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
PHOENIX	c	853,266	N	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	.
SIERRA VISTA	c	29,330	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
TUCSON	c	358,850	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
YUMA	c	47,240	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.

12. Does the *installation* provide services to the *community* in **the absence** of mutual support agreements?
13. Does your local government have an emergency management (disaster) plan?
13a. If **"YES,"** Is military support specified in the plan?
14. Are you familiar with the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic Program (MAST)?
14a. If **"YES,"** has your community ever received assistance from the installation under this program?
15. Do military personnel provide volunteer services through your *local government* to the community?
16. Does your local government have a comprehensive land use plan?
16a. If **"YES,"** **A.** Does it address the impact of the *installation's* mission on your municipality?
16b. **B.** Does it address the *municipality's* encroachment on the installation's mission?
17. Does your local government have joint land-use agreements with the installation?
18. Do installation representatives serve on local government planning boards and/or commissions?
19. Are installation representatives involved in the local government's strategic planning process?
20. Is there a procurement outreach center in your community to help local companies secure installation contracts?
21. Does the public school system receive impact aid for schooling provided to military dependents?
21a. If **"NO,"** has impact aid ever been requested?
22. If the public school system receives impact aid, does this aid meet program needs for providing education to military dependents?
23. Is there a housing referral office at the installation that assists in locating off-base housing for military personnel?
24. In your opinion, is there a sufficient supply of affordable housing in the community?
25. Are there local government programs that assist military personnel in finding affordable housing?
26. Does the installation ever rent or donate buildings or recreational facilities to the community?
27. Are civilians permitted to use installation recreational facilities?

	15.	16.	16a.	16b.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	21a.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
ALABAMA																
ANNISTON	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
DOTHAN	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	.	Y
MONTGOMERY	N	N	.	.	.	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OZARK	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	Y	Y	.	Y	Y
ALASKA																
FAIRBANKS	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	.	.	Y	Y	.	Y	Y
KODIAK ISLAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA																
AVONDALE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GILBERT	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
GLENDALE	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	.	Y	.	.	.	Y	N	Y	.
MARICOPA	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.	Y	N	N	N	N
MESA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
PHOENIX	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	.	N	N	N	.
SIERRA VISTA	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TUCSON	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
YUMA	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N

			1.	1a.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.	14a.
ARKANSAS																			
JACKSONVILLE	C	29,650	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
CALIFORNIA																			
ATWATER	C	19,920	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
BARSTOW	C	20,250	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
BERKELEY	C	104,110	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
CARSON	C	87,840	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	.
COLTON	C	29,390	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
CORONADO	C	20,840	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
DAVIS	C	41,230	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
DUBLIN	C	19,110	Y	.	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
EL CENTRO	C	27,880	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
EUREKA	C	24,880	)	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	.	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
FAIRFIELD	C	68,750	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
GRAND TERRACE	C	10,240	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
HANFORD	C	24,990	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
IMPERIAL	C	107,000	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IRVINE	C	88,440	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	.
LANCASTER	C	63,530	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
LOMPOC	C	31,120	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.
LOS ALAMITOS	C	11,880	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
MARINA	C	27,130	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	.
MONTEREY	C	30,040	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEWARK	C	37,420	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
NOVATO	C	43,720	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
OCEANSIDE	C	99,140	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OXNARD	C	126,980	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
PALMDALE	C	27,340	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
PALOS VERDES ESTATES	C	14,590	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
PLACENTIA	C	38,250	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
RANCHO PALOS VERDES	C	46,540	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
RIALTO	C	53,790	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	Y	N	N	.
RIDGECREST	C	24,970	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ROSEVILLE	C	29,570	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	.
SACRAMENTO	C	323,550	Y	.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
SALINAS	C	96,960	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SAN BUENAVENTURA	C	83,390	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
SAN DIEGO	C	2,201,300	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SEAL BEACH	C	26,870	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
SEASIDE	C	37,050	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SUNNYVALE	C	112,130	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
VICTORVILLE	C	22,890	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
WESTMINSTER	C	73,230	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	.
COLORADO																			
AURORA	C	217,990	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.	N	Y	Y	N	.
COLORADO SPRINGS	C	372,660	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COMMERCE CITY	C	17,142	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
PUEBLO	C	101,240	Y	)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
CONNECTICUT																			
GROTON	C	39,730	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.	.	Y	N	Y	Y
LEDYARD	C	14,520	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.

	15.	16.	16a.	16b.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	21a.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
ARKANSAS																
JACKSONVILLE	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA																
ATWATER	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
BARSTOW	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
BERKELEY	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	N	N	.
CARSON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	Y	N	N	.
COLTON	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
CORONADO	Y	Y	.	.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
DAVIS	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	N	N	N
DUBLIN	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	.	Y	N	N	Y
EL CENTRO	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
EUREKA	.	Y	Y	N	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FAIRFIELD	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GRAND TERRACE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
HANFORD	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IMPERIAL	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	.	Y	N	N	Y	N
IRVINE	N	Y	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
LANCASTER	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
LOMPOC	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
LOS ALAMITOS	N	Y	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	N	N	.	N	N
MARINA	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	N	N
MONTEREY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.	.	.	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEWARK	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NOVATO	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
OCEANSIDE	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OXNARD	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	.	N	N	N	N
PALMDALE	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
PALOS VERDES ESTATES	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	N	N	N	.
PLACENTIA	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
RANCHO PALOS VERDES	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
RIALTO	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
RIDGECREST	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ROSEVILLE	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	.	.	N	N	N	N	N
SACRAMENTO	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	.	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
SALINAS	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	Y	N	Y	N	N
SAN BUENAVENTURA	N	Y	N	N	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SAN DIEGO	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
SEAL BEACH	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
SEASIDE	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SUNNYVALE	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	.	Y	.	.	Y	N	N	N	N
VICTORVILLE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WESTMINSTER	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	N
COLORADO																
AURORA	N	Y	.	.	.	N	Y	N	Y	.	.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO SPRINGS	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COMMERCE CITY	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
PUEBLO	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT																
GROTON	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
LEDYARD	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	.	.	N	.	N

			1.	1a.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.	14a.
FLORIDA																			
ATLANTIC BEACH	c	9,750	Y	.	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	N	.
AVON PARK	c	8,820	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.
CALLAWAY	c	11,090	Y	.	N	.	.	.	.	.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
COCOA	c	19,120	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	.	N	.
HILLSBOROUGH	C	775,900	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
HOLLYWOOD	c	120,910	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
MELBOURNE	c	56,740	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	.
MILTON	c	7,620	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	.	N	.
NICEVILLE	c	11,370	Y	.	.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
OKALOOSA	C	141,300	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PALM BAY	c	45,660	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
PANAMA CITY	c	35,630	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
PENSACOLA	c	63,820	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SANTA ROSA	C	66,500	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
ST. JOHNS	C	72,900	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
ST. PETERSBURG	c	239,410	Y	.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
WINTER PARK	c	23,340	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	.	N	.
GEORGIA																			
ALBANY	c	84,950	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	.
ATHENS	c	43,100	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	.	.
CHATHAM	C	217,700	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLUMBUS-MUSCOGEE	c	180,180	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FORT VALLEY	c	8,760	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	.
HINESVILLE	c	16,480	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
LIBERTY	C	42,300	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOWNDES	C	73,700	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
LUMPKIN	C	12,300	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PEACH	C	20,000	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SAVANNAH	c	146,800	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
SMYRNA	c	21,898	Y	.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.
VALDOSTA	c	36,970	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
WARNER ROBINS	c	45,620	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO																			
BOISE CITY	c	108,390	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
ELMORE	C	22,000	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS																			
CHAMPAIGN	C	171,100	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	.
FORD	C	14,800	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	.	.	Y	Y	Y	.	N	.
GLENVIEW	c	34,154	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.
LAKE ZURICH	c	9,071	N	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIBERTYVILLE	c	17,216	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
MOLINE	c	44,500	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTHBROOK	c	31,813	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.	N	N	N	.	N	.
O'FALLON	c	14,670	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ROCK ISLAND	c	45,475	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	.
WILMETTE	c	27,244	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
WINTHROP HARBOR	c	5,365	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
ZION	c	18,774	.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
INDIANA																			
LOGANSPORT	c	17,270	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
TERRE HAUTE	c	57,920	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	.	N	.
WASHINGTON	c	11,310	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	N	.

	15.	16.	16a.	16b.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	21a.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
FLORIDA																
ATLANTIC BEACH	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	Y	N	N	N	Y
AVON PARK	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALLAWAY	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
COCOA	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	Y	N	N	Y	N
HILLSBOROUGH	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
HOLLYWOOD	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	N	Y	N	N	N
MELBOURNE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	Y	N	N	N	N
MILTON	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.
NICEVILLE	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	N	N
OKALOOSA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
PALM BAY	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	N
PANAMA CITY	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	.	Y	N	N	Y	Y
PENSACOLA	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
SANTA ROSA	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	.	N	.	Y	N	N	N
ST. JOHNS	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	.
ST. PETERSBURG	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
WINTER PARK	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA																
ALBANY	N	N	.	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
ATHENS	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CHATHAM	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
COLUMBUS-MUSCOGEE	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FORT VALLEY	Y	Y	Y	.	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
HINESVILLE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
LIBERTY	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
LOWNDES	N	N	.	.	N	N	Y	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
LUMPKIN	Y	N	.	.	.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PEACH	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	.
SAVANNAH	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SMYRNA	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	.	Y	.	N	N
VALDOSTA	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WARNER ROBINS	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO																
BOISE CITY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	.	.	Y	N	N	N
ELMORE	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS																
CHAMPAIGN	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
FORD	N	Y	.	.	.	Y	Y	.	Y	.	.	Y	Y	Y	N	.
GLENVIEW	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	Y	Y
LAKE ZURICH	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Y
LIBERTYVILLE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	Y	N	N	N	.
MOLINE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTHBROOK	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	.	.	.	.	N	N	Y	.
O'FALLON	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	.	.	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ROCK ISLAND	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.	N	Y	N	N	N
WILMETTE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	N	Y	N	N
WINTHROP HARBOR	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	Y	N	N	N	.
ZION	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
INDIANA																
LOGANSPORT	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	.	.	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TERRE HAUTE	Y	.	.	.	.	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	Y	N	N	.
WASHINGTON	Y	N	.	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y

			1.	1a.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.	14a.
IOWA																			
BURLINGTON	C	28,000	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
CARROLL	C	22,500	Y	.	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
DAVENPORT	C	98,750	Y	.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
DUBUQUE	C	60,228	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
SCOTT	C	156,900	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	.	N	.
KANSAS																			
LANSING	C	6,670	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
LEAVENWORTH	C	60,600	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
POTTAWATOMIE	C	15,600	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY																			
ELIZABETHTOWN	C	16,390	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
RICHMOND	C	23,380	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
RUSSELLVILLE	C	8,090	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
LOUISIANA																			
SLIDELL	C	35,780	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	.
MAINE																			
BATH	C	10,450	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	.
BRUNSWICK	C	17,690	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	.
MARYLAND																			
ABERDEEN	C	11,940	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
CHEVERLY	C	5,590	N	Y	N	N	N	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	.
FREDERICK	C	131,500	Y	.	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
MONTGOMERY	C	665,200	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
PRINCE GEORGE'S	C	681,400	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
MASSACHUSETTS																			
GROTON	C	7,030	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.
LITTLETON	C	7,170	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
LUNENBURG	C	8,850	Y	.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	.	N	.
ROCKLAND	C	15,340	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
SANDWICH	C	12,470	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	.
MICHIGAN																			
GRAND LEDGE	C	7,210	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.
MACKINAC	C	10,500	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
MARQUETTE	C	21,370	Y	.	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.
MOUNT CLEMENS	C	18,755	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	.
MINNESOTA																			
MOUNDS VIEW	C	13,487	Y	Y	N	.	.	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
POLK	C	33,400	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSEMOUNT	C	5,644	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
MISSISSIPPI																			
BAY ST. LOUIS	C	10,260	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
BILOXI	C	47,750	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

	15.	16.	16a.	16b.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	21a.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
IOWA																
BURLINGTON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	N	Y	N	N	Y
CARROLL	.	Y	Y	Y	N	.	.	.	N	.	.	.	Y	.	.	.
DAVENPORT	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	.	.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
DUBUQUE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SCOTT	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	.	.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS																
LANSING	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	.	.	Y	N	N	N	.
LEAVENWORTH	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
POTTAWATOMIE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
KENTUCKY																
ELIZABETHTOWN	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RICHMOND	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RUSSELLVILLE	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA																
SLIDELL	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	Y	N	N	N
MAINE																
BATH	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	Y	N	N	N	N
BRUNSWICK	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND																
ABERDEEN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CHEVERLY	Y	N	.	.	.	N	N	N	.	.	.	N	Y	N	N	.
FREDERICK	.	Y	Y	.	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	N	N	N	.
MONTGOMERY	N	Y	N	N	.	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
PRINCE GEORGE'S	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS																
GROTON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
LITTLETON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	N	N	N	.
LUNENBURG	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	.	.	N	N	.	.	.	.	N	N
ROCKLAND	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	N	N	Y	N
SANDWICH	N	Y	N	N	N	.	N	.	N	Y	.	.	N	N	N	.
MICHIGAN																
GRAND LEDGE	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	Y	N	Y	.
MACKINAC	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	N	Y	N	N	N
MARQUETTE	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MOUNT CLEMENS	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	.	N	.	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA																
MOUNDS VIEW	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	Y	N	N	N
POLK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSEMOUNT	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	.	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI																
BAY ST. LOUIS	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
BILOXI	Y	N	.	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N

			1.	1a.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.	14a.
MISSISSIPPI (CONT'D)																			
GULFPORT	c	43,410	Y	.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	.
HATTIESBURG	c	40,740	Y	.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	Y	Y	.	.
MERIDIAN	c	42,970	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
MISSOURI																			
CLINTON	c	8,810	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
HARRISONVILLE	c	6,636	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
NEOSHO	c	9,957	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
ROLLA	c	13,160	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
WARRENSBURG	c	12,730	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
MONTANA																			
CASCADE	C	79,400	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	.	Y	Y	N	.
GREAT FALLS	c	57,310	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
HELENA	c	24,670	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
LEWISTOWN	c	6,680	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	.
MISSOULA	c	33,960	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
PONDERA	C	6,700	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
TETON	C	6,400	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA																			
BELLEVUE	c	32,200	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
DOUGLAS	C	414,900	Y	.	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
LA VISTA	c	10,960	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	Y	N	N	.
PAPILLION	c	11,100	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	.	N	.
NEVADA																			
CLARK	C	569,500	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
NORTH LAS VEGAS	c	50,290	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE																			
HANOVER	c	9,520	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
PORTSMOUTH	c	25,970	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
SOMERSWORTH	c	10,790	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
NEW JERSEY																			
BURLINGTON	C	384,700	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CAPE MAY	c	5,340	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
EATONTOWN	c	13,460	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
MOUNT HOLLY	c	10,860	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	.
NEW HANOVER	c	15,310	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ROCKAWAY	c	19,610	Y	.	N	N	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
TINTON FALLS	c	9,960	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.	N	N	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
WALL	c	19,850	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
NEW MEXICO																			
ALAMOGORDO	c	27,930	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CLOVIS	c	33,780	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
NEW YORK																			
CLINTON	C	81,200	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GENEVA	c	15,520	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	.	N	.

	15.	16.	16a.	16b.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	21a.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
MISSISSIPPI (CONT'D)																
GULFPORT	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
HATTIESBURG	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MERIDIAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI																
CLINTON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HARRISONVILLE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEOSHO	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	Y	N	N	N
ROLLA	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
WARRENSBURG	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
MONTANA																
CASCADE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	.	.	.	.	Y	.	.	.
GREAT FALLS	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
HELENA	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
LEWISTOWN	N	N	.	.	.	N	N	N	.	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSOULA	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
POMDERA	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	N
TETON	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	.	.	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA																
BELLEVUE	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
DOUGLAS	N	Y	N	N	N	N	.	N	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LA VISTA	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
PAPILLION	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEVADA																
CLARK	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH LAS VEGAS	N	Y	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE																
HANOVER	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	N	N	N	N
PORTSMOUTH	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	N	N
SOMERSWORTH	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY																
BURLINGTON	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	.	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CAPE MAY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
EATONTOWN	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y
MOUNT HOLLY	Y	N	.	.	N	N	N	N	.	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HANOVER	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
ROCKAWAY	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N
TINTON FALLS	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
WALL	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	.	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO																
ALAMOGORDO	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CLOVIS	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW YORK																
CLINTON	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
GENEVA	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	N	N	N	N

			1.	1a.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.	14a.
NEW YORK (CONT'D)																			
JEFFERSON	C	90,600	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ORANGE	C	281,700	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
NORTH CAROLINA																			
CARTERET	C	50,900	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
CRAVEN	C	81,100	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
GOLDSBORO	C	34,990	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
ONSLOW	C	126,600	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	.
NORTH DAKOTA																			
DICKINSON	C	17,320	Y	.	N	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.	Y	N	N	.
MINOT	C	35,850	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
OHIO																			
BEAVERCREEK	C	34,400	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	[illegible]	Y	Y	N	.
DAYTON	C	181,159	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	[illegible]	Y	N	N	.
FAIRBORN	C	28,060	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
KETTERING	C	59,810	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
MANSFIELD	C	51,340	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTGOMERY	C	566,300	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
NEW CARLISLE	C	6,790	Y	.	N	.	N	.	.	.	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
OAKWOOD	C	8,975	N	Y	N	N	N	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
SHELBY	C	10,150	Y	.	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	N	.
OKLAHOMA																			
COTTON	C	7,000	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y
FREDERICK	C	5,932	Y	N	.	.	.	.	.	.	Y	N	N	.	.	Y	Y	N	.
GUTHRIE	C	12,136	Y	.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
HOLDENVILLE	C	5,407	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	.
JACKSON	C	30,800	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
MIDWEST CITY	C	53,470	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
TECUMSEH	C	6,077	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	.
OREGON																			
ASTORIA	C	9,570	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	.	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
HERMISTON	C	10,270	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
NEWPORT	C	8,050	Y	.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
PENNSYLVANIA																			
CARLISLE	C	19,980	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
CHAMBERSBURG	C	16,240	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	.
DOYLESTOWN	C	7,430	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
FERGUSON	C	8,380	Y	.	N	.	.	.	.	.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
LOWER GWYNEDD	C	8,210	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
MOON	C	20,463	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
NORTH HUNTINGDON	C	30,010	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	.
NORTHAMPTON	C	33,630	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	.	N	N	Y	N	N	.
SWATARA	C	19,490	N	Y	Y	.	N	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
UPPER ALLEN	C	11,250	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
WARRINGTON	C	11,104	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
YORK	C	326,600	Y	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	15.	16.	16a.	16b.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	21a.	22	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
NEW YORK (CONT'D)																
JEFFERSON	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ORANGE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	.	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA																
CARTERET	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	N	N
CRAVEN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GOLDSBORO	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.
ONSLOW	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA																
DICKINSON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	N	Y	Y	N	N
MINOT	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	.	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO																
BEAVERCREEK	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
DAYTON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	Y	N
FAIRBORN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	.	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KETTERING	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	.	Y	.	.	N	Y
MANSFIELD	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTGOMERY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW CARLISLE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	Y	N	N	N	Y
OAKWOOD	Y	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	Y	.	.	N	Y	N	.	.
SHELBY	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA																
COTTON	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	N	N	N	N	N
FREDERICK	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GUTHRIE	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
HOLDENVILLE	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
JACKSON	Y	N	.	.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MIDWEST CITY	N	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
TECUMSEH	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
OREGON																
ASTORIA	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
HERMISTON	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	N
NEWPORT	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	.	Y	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA																
CARLISLE	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	.	.	Y	N	N	.	.
CHAMBERSBURG	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
DOYLESTOWN	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	Y	N	N	.
FERGUSON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N	N
LOWER GWYNEDD	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MOON	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	.	N	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH HUNTINGDON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	Y	N	N	N
NORTHAMPTON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SWATARA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
UPPER ALLEN	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	.	Y	.	Y	.	Y	Y
WARRINGTON	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
YORK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

			1.	1a.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.	14a.
RHODE ISLAND																			
NORTH KINGSTOWN	C	24,080	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
SOUTH CAROLINA																			
BEAUFORT	C	9,190	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
BEAUFORT	C	85,600	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	.
CHARLESTON	C	68,900	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.
GOOSE CREEK	C	25,020	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	.	N	.
HORRY	C	130,600	Y	.	N	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MYRTLE BEACH	C	27,980	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
SUMTER	C	28,740	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
WEST COLUMBIA	C	11,436	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA																			
RAPID CITY	C	52,480	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
SHANNON	C	12,800	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE																			
TULLAHOMA	C	16,780	Y	.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
TEXAS																			
ABILENE	C	112,430	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALAMO HEIGHTS	C	7,250	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
ANDREWS	C	13,700	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
BENBROOK	C	16,960	Y		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
CEDAR HILL	C	12,470	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
GRAND PRAIRIE	C	95,880	Y	.	N	N	.	.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	.
IOWA PARK	C	6,560	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILLEEN	C	55,666	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
LEON VALLEY	C	11,910	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
LIVE OAK	C	9,680	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PORT ARTHUR	C	62,360	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
SANTA FE	C	7,077	Y	.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
TEXARKANA	C	33,130	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
UNIVERSAL CITY	C	11,676	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WHITE SETTLEMENT	C	15,590	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
WICHITA FALLS	C	99,940	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
YOAKUM	C	6,770	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	.
UTAH																			
CLEARFIELD	C	22,670	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
CLINTON	C	7,870	Y	.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	.
LAYTON	C	35,280	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
RIVERDALE	C	,130	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	.
SUNSET	C	5,610	Y	.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	.	.	N	.
WASHINGTON TERRACE	C	7,990	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
VIRGINIA																			
ARLINGTON	C	154,200	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
CAROLINE	C	19,000	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
COLONIAL HEIGHTS	C	17,393	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
FAIRFAX	C	710,500	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
GLOUCESTER	C	28,300	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
HAMPTON	C	125,992	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
NOTTOWAY	C	14,900	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.

	15.	16.	16a.	16b.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	21a.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
RHODE ISLAND																
NORTH KINGSTOWN	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA																
BEAUFORT	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	.	.	Y	N	N	Y	N
BEAUFORT	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	.	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CHARLESTON	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	.	.	Y	N	N	Y	N
GOOSE CREEK	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
HORRY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	.	.	.	.	.	.	N	N
MYRTLE BEACH	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	Y	N
SUMTER	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST COLUMBIA	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA																
RAPID CITY	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SHANNON	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
TENNESSEE																
TULLAHOMA	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
TEXAS																
ABILENE	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
ALAMO HEIGHTS	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	Y	N	N	N
ANDREWS	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	Y	N	N	.
BENBROOK	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
CIDER HILL	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	Y	N	N	.
CRAIG PRAIRIE	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
IOWA PARK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILLEEN	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
LEON VALLEY	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	Y	N	N	Y
LIVE OAK	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
PORT ARTHUR	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	.	.	.	.	Y	N	N	.
SANTA FE	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
TEXARKANA	N	N	.	.	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.	N	Y	N	N	N
UNIVERSAL CITY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
WHITE SETTLEMENT	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
WICHITA FALLS	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	.	.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WOAKUM	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
UTAH																
CLEARFIELD	N	Y	Y	.	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CLINTON	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
LAYTON	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
RIVERDALE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SUNSET	N	N	.	.	N	.	.	.	Y	.	N	.	.	.	Y	Y
WASHINGTON TERRACE	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA																
ARLINGTON	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
CAROLINE	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
COLONIAL HEIGHTS	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
FAIRFAX	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
GLOUCESTER	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N
HAMPTON	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.	.	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
HOPEWAY	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

			1.	1a.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13a.	14.	14a.
VIRGINIA (CONT'D)																			
PETERSBURG	C	40,785	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PRINCE GEORGE	C	26,200	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
RADFORD	C	13,424	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
SPOTSYLVANIA	C	39,400	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
STAFFORD	C	50,100	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SUFFOLK	C	48,786	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	.
WASHINGTON																			
CHENEY	C	7,610	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	.
KITSAP	C	169,200	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	.
LACEY	C	15,630	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
OAK HARBOR	C	13,180	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
PUYALLUP	C	18,586	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SPOKANE	C	172,090	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SPOKANE	C	356,900	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	.
VANCOUVER	C	43,930	Y	.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
YAKIMA	C	49,370	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA																			
BERKELEY	C	51,500	Y	.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
WISCONSIN																			
SPARTA	C	7,400	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	.
SUN PRAIRIE	C	13,660	Y	.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	.
TOMAH	C	7,490	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	.
WYOMING																			
POWELL	C	6,264	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	15.	16.	16a.	16b.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	21a.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
VIRGINIA (CONT'D)																
PETERSBURG	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
PRINCE GEORGE	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
RADFORD	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	.	N	N	N	N
SPOTSYLVANIA	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
STAFFORD	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
SUFFOLK	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	N	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON																
CHENEY	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	Y	.	Y	N	N	N
KITSAP	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LACEY	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OAK HARBOR	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
PUYALLUP	Y	Y	.	.	N	N	N	N	Y	.	Y	.	Y	N	N	N
SPOKANE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
SPOKANE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	.	.	Y	Y	N	N	N
VANCOUVER	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	Y	N
YAKIMA	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	.	.	N	Y	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA																
BERKELEY	.	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	.	N	Y	N	N	N
WISCONSIN																
SPARTA	Y	N	.	.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SUN PRAIRIE	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	.	.	.	Y	.	N	N
TOMAH	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	.	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING																
POWELL	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y